WWW, Web Design

Web design & work flow

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About this course

- How the internet works
- How to build/design a website
- How to make decisions about what to put on your website
- How to use some basic tools:
 - Dreamweaver
 - Photoshop
 - Paper/pen...
- * We will create a website using material from your own, or public domain from internet.
- * A website of yourself or a small business site.

What is the Internet

"It's a worldwide collection of computer networks – a network of networks – sharing digital information via a common set of networking and software protocols."

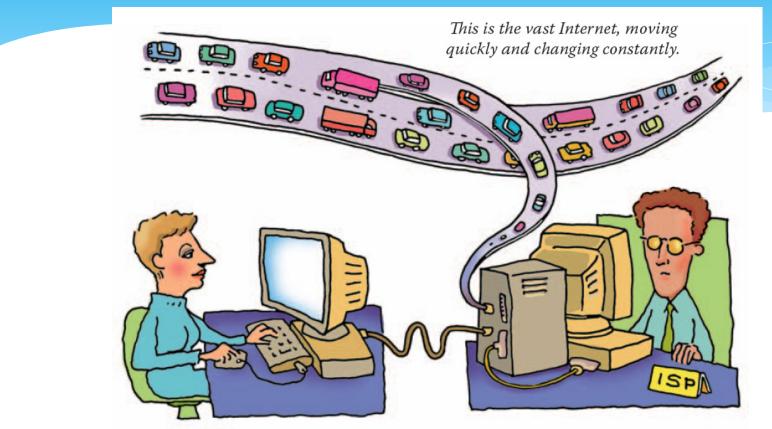
HTML & XHTML – The Definitive Guide

The Internet

History of the Internet

- Began in the late 1960s, funded by the US Dept. of Defense.
- Opened to businesses and individuals in early 1990s.
- Took off around 1993, with the development of World Wide Web.

The Internet



You need an Internet Service Provider to connect your computer to the Internet. This is an Internet Service Provider (ISP) or an online service (page 19), giving you access to the Internet.

Internet, Intranet, and Extranet

* Internet

- Worldwide public.
- * Intranet
 - Private networks.
 - Restrict access to members only.
 - Unconnected to outside institutional boundaries.
- * Extranet
 - Semi-private networks.
 - Restrict access to members only.
 - Provide services to members via the Internet.

The World Wide Web

WWW organizes the Internet's vast resources to give users easy access to information.

It connects documents to one another -- as well as to audio, video, and image files -- with hyperlinks.

The Internet is not the WWW. The WWW is simply one aspect of the Internet.

World Wide Web

- 1989 Tim Berners-Lee developed concept
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML) was born with the World Wide Web.
- 1990 (or so) Lynx
- 1993 Marc Andreesen developed Mosaic: First GUI browser
- 1994 Netscape
- 1995 Web went commercial
- 2000 E-Commerce stocks crashed

IP, DNS

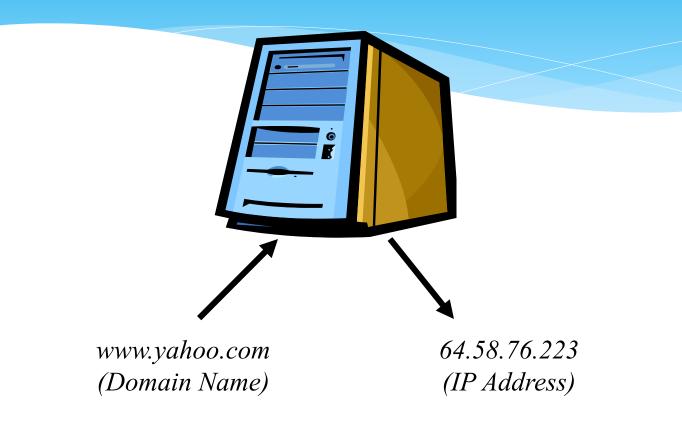
IP address

- Internet Protocol Address, the identification of every computer connected to the Internet.
- Format: [0~255].[0~255].[0~255].[0~255]

* DNS

- * Domain: a subset of Internet, e.g. Microsoft.com, IBM.com.
- * Domain Name: refers to the machine in a specific domain. e.g. www.microsoft.com, www.depaul.edu.
- * Domain Name Sever: special computers that keep tables of machine names and IP addresses.

Domain Name Server



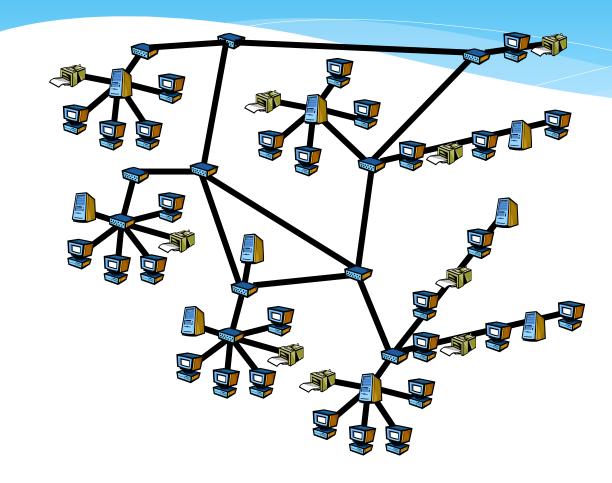
IP Address – A Way to Find Yours

http://www.whatismyip.com/

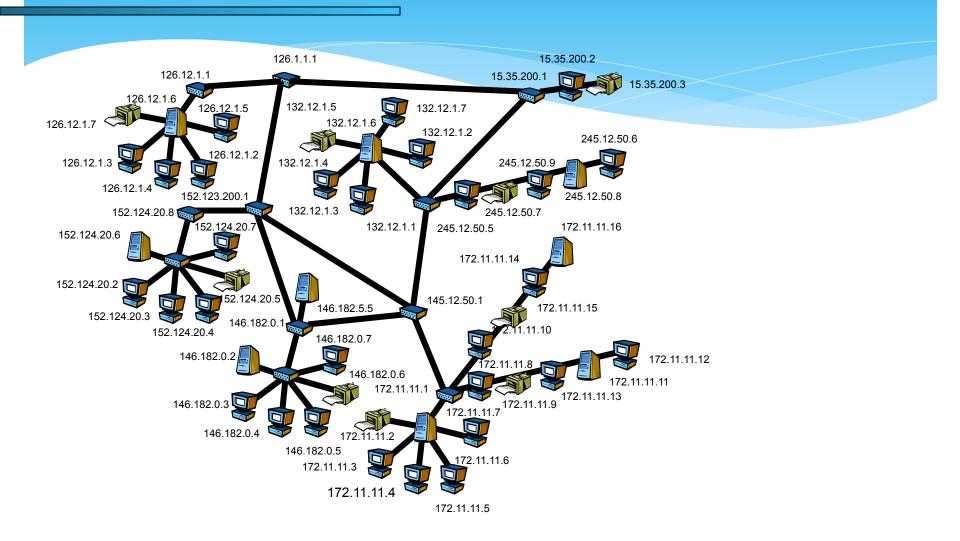
Domains

- * **com** Usually a company or other **commercial** institution or organization, such as <u>www.ibm.com</u>
- * edu An educational institution, such as <u>www.depaul.edu</u>
- * gov A government site, such as <u>www.irs.gov</u>
- * mil A military site, such as <u>www.af.mil</u> (Air Force)
- * **net** Gateways and other administrative hosts for a network
- * org A private organization, such as <u>www.greenpeace.org</u>
- * Each country also has its own top-level domain
 - * au Australia; ca Canada; fr France; uk The United Kingdom. These also have sub-domains of things like ac.uk for academic sites and co.uk for commercial ones

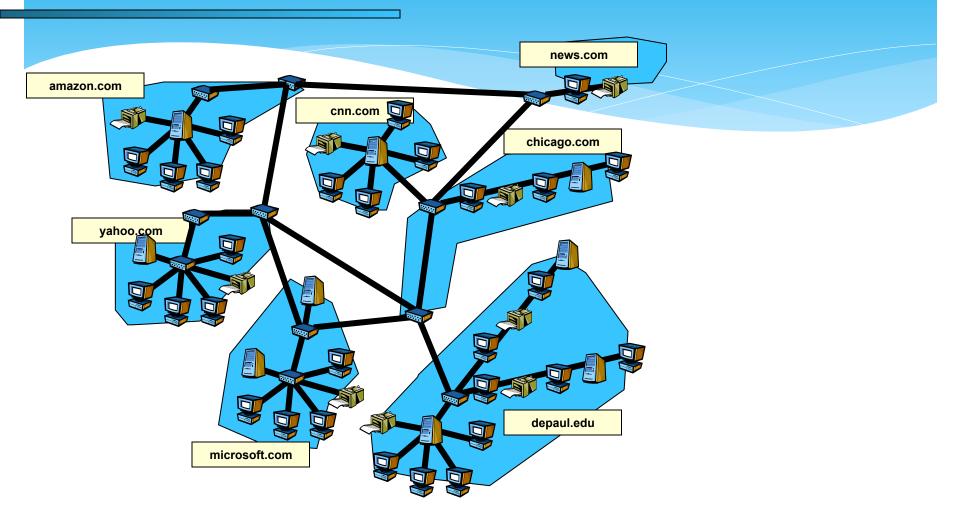
A picture of the Internet



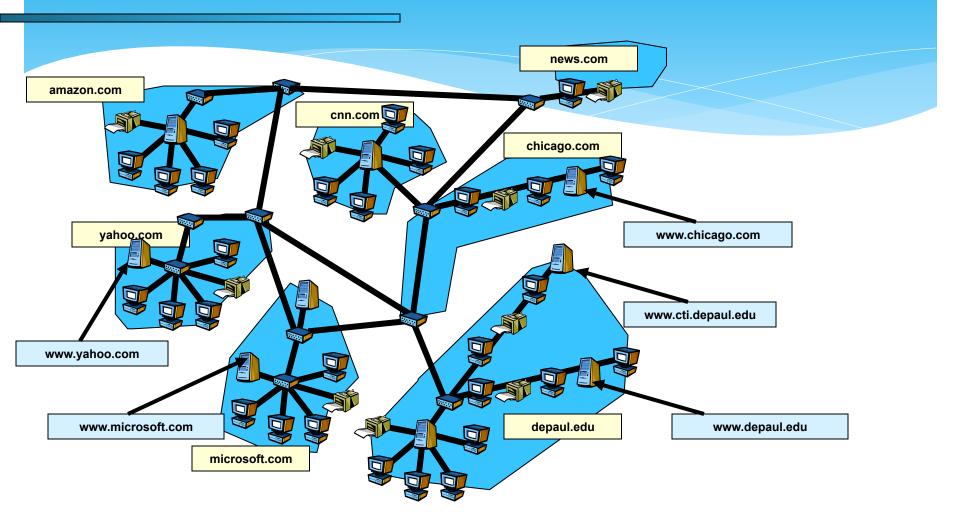
A picture of the IP address



A picture of the Domains



A picture of the Domain Names



Server/Client/Browser

Server

The computers that serve up documents – "information providers".

* Client

The computers that retrieve and display documents for us – "information consumers".

* Browser

Computer applications that run on the client-side to access and display HTML documents – "information viewers".

Server is Hardware and Software

- It is a computer and can be most any computer with a permanent connection to the Internet
- The computer must run Internet Server software
 - Microsoft IIS
 - Apache

URL

- URL Uniform Resource Locator
 - Protocol: a set of rules describing how to transmit data. E.g. "http", "ftp", "https"
 - Domain name or server IP address: E.g. "www.yahoo.com" or "64.58.76.223"
 - Directories:
 - E.g. "/HCI201/Assignments/assignment1/"
 - File name: "FileName.FileExtension"
 - E.g. "MyFirstPage.html"

URL: Universal Resource Locator

Four parts to each one (some parts optional) Protocol Domain name or server IP address Director(ies) File name



How does information flow?

Type URL in Browser <enter> Get IP Address from Domain Name Server Get Document from Web Server Show Document in Browser

Leaving out some subtle steps

How does information flow?

- 1. (You) Enter the URL in a browser
- 2. (Browser) Get IP address from Domain Name Server
- 3. (Browser) Send request to that web server
- 4. (Server) Verify if the request is allowed
- 5. (Sever) Send the document to your browser
- 6. (Sever) Log information
- 7. (Browser) Render the received document and display it
- 8. (You) Read the document and continue browsing...

What r Web Pages

TEXT with content tell a browser what to do.

And we just name it *.htm* *.html*

Let the web authoring software write the code. (Dreamweaver)

But, you should learn to view source code, know how to alter it, fix/debug it.

HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language The "markup" is extra information placed with text to describe how the text is to be interpreted by the browser.

An HTML file is a text file. It can be created using any text editor, such as Notepad.

Tags specify:

- The logical structure of elements on a Web page, such as the *heading, a paragraph, a table, a list*, etc.
- Visual appearance of elements on a Web page, such as bold, italics, font size, background color, etc.
- Links to images and other media, other Web pages, or other parts of a Web page $<\!\!a\!\!><\!\!/a\!\!>$

Tags

Pairs

Pairs .

they are placed in small angle brackets .

Note the slash "/" before the word means "close"

HTML Skeleton

<html>
<head>
<title>Title of this web page</title>
</head>
<body>
Stuff you want to present on this page
</body>
</html>

HTML

What's in **<head>**

- The title of your document
- Parameters the browser may use when displaying your document

What's in **<body>**

The actual content of your document

- Tags (advise the browser how to present the content)
- Content (things shown on your web page)

The Flesh on an HTML document

- Tags + Contents + Comments
- Comments

<!-- some explanation of your code -->

- Contents <body>
 - Text
 - Multimedia

Tools for the Web Designer

An editor Text editor Dreamweaver/Pagebreeze, etc A browser Not really necessary, but you want to test your work A connection to the Internet and access to a web server.

Naming in HTML

Files should begin with a letter Files should not contain spaces HTML is case sensitive Be consistent Lowercase is preferred

Think about the website you are Designing.

Design means... Purpose/Goals Audience Yourself Who?

Purpose

Before deciding which technologies, design, or content will be used in a Web site, you should clearly define the purpose and target audience.

The purpose and audience will drive all other decisions you will make as you develop a site.

Effectiveness

- Efficiency
- Satisfaction with which specified users achieve specified goals in a particular environment.

Define site purpose

Why is a site needed in the first place?-- define the purposeWho is the site for?--define target audience

A web site should address specific needs or desires of a specific audience

Purpose may be ...

Provide entertainment Provide news or information Sell products or services Promote products or services Provide customer support Recruit employees, volunteers, or members Provide business services Communicate with customers

Audience

Who will view your site?
Employees
Existing customers
Potential customers
People with a common interest
People in a certain profession
General consumers
Students

Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics Gender/Age Geographic location/Language Occupation/Education **Online Characteristics** How do they access the Internet? Which browsers might they use? Other Characteristics Subject Experience/Skill Interests/Needs and Desires Motivation/Attitude

How do you measure success?

Products sold Sales leads generated Customer service calls reduced Requests for printed materials decreased Cost savings realized Time saved Number of visitors per day

Important questions

How will they find out about the site? Why will they come to the site? What information do they want to find? What expectations and goals do they have? What do you want the outcome of their visit to be? How often will they access the site? When will they access the site?

How do we find the answers?

Surveys Focus groups Interviews Observation Market research Assumptions

Design!

Before you start coding

it is important to determine what the site will look like and how it will be organized!

Content

Images Logos Products Decorative Navigational Information Articles News Calendar of events Contact names and numbers **Reference** material

Practical Questions

What content already exists and what must be created? How often does the content change, or should it change? What resources are required to create and maintain the site?

Then, make decision:

Functionality Static pages Forms Commerce Multimedia Chat Search Login Database-driven

Flowcharting

Try arranging your content in different ways to find the best fit, should information be

- Presented alphabetically?
- Grouped into categories?
- Presented along a timeline?
- Sorted from simple to complex?
- Organized into a hierarchy?

With these things in mind, you can construct a flowchart showing the structure of the Web site as a whole

- A good flowchart of your site design shows
 - -- How pages will be organized
 - -- & the paths between pages

Design

Most people visit Websites to find information or to accomplish some task

The content of the site should be organized in a way that is meaningful and useful to the intended audience

Users need a logical structure so they know where they are and how they get there

It is important to anticipate what the user will want to do, how he or she will use each section of the site, and in what order

Page Design

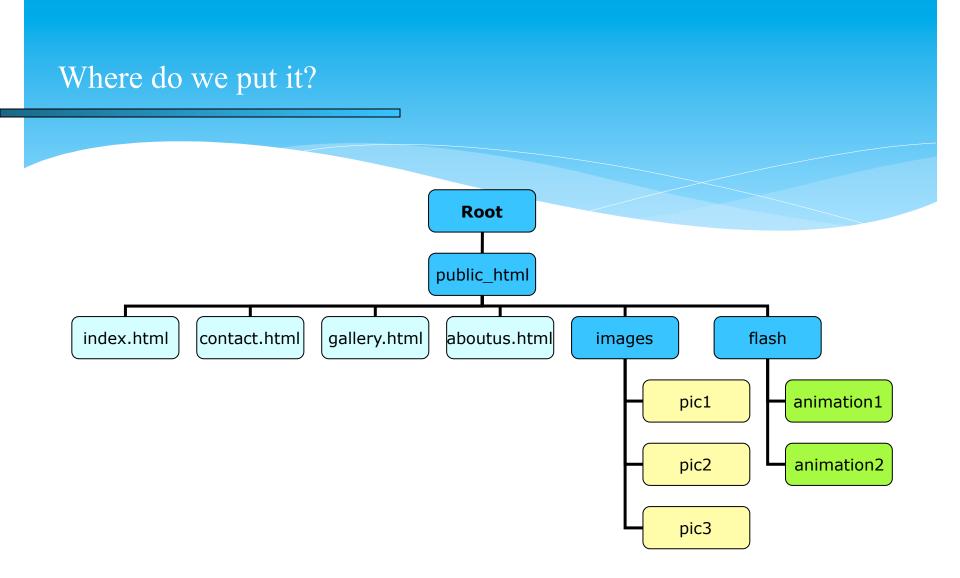
Page design includes The look Layout of content Navigational elements Visual design should reflect The purpose of the site The identity of the Web site sponsor And contribute to the site's usability



Style: What's the overall impression you're trying to create?

Layout: Will the page composition be conventional or unconventional? How will the different elements be arranged into visual groupings? How will the navigation options be presented?

Words: Which tone of voice is best for the site's purpose and audience?



Hierarchies

Most important elements should be at the top/left of the page Consider monitor size/resolution Left to right

Web Aesthetics

Speed

- Do more with less
- Use images sparingly
- Select the most suitable image format (jpeg/gif/png)
- The more high-bandwidth media you use, the more you will limit your audience

Clarity

Avoid confusion Clear navigation Match pictures and words together Content is king

Navigation

Most people ask four basic questions when they are getting around (anything)..

Where am I?Where can I go?How will I get there?How can I get back to where I once was?

Navigation

Navigation that really works should...

Be easily learned Remain consistent Provide feedback Appear in context Offer alternatives Communicate the site hierarchy Provide clear visual messages Be appropriate to the site's purpose Support users' goals and behaviors

Working with Color in HTML

* Good combinations for web page

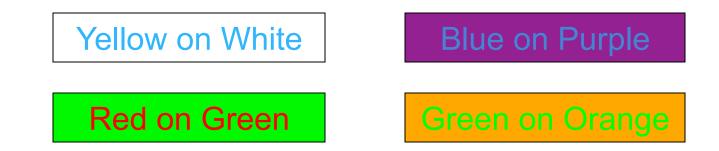
Blue on White

Yellow on Black

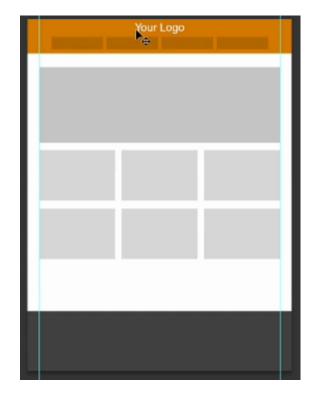
White on Gray

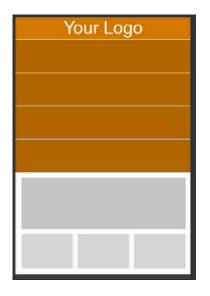
Red on Pink

* Bad combinations for web page









Device-specific CSS

/* #Desktop (960) =================================*/ .container { position: relative; width: 940px; margin: 0 auto; padding: 0; overflow:hidden; }

```
/* #Tablet (Portrait) =======*/
.container { width: 768px; }
/* #Mobile (Portrait) =========*/
.container { width: 300px; }
/* #Mobile (Landscape) ==========*/
```

.container { width: 420px; }



http://beta.theexpressiveweb.com/

Sketch out structure



Work flow



Work flow



EXPORT / ORGANIZE

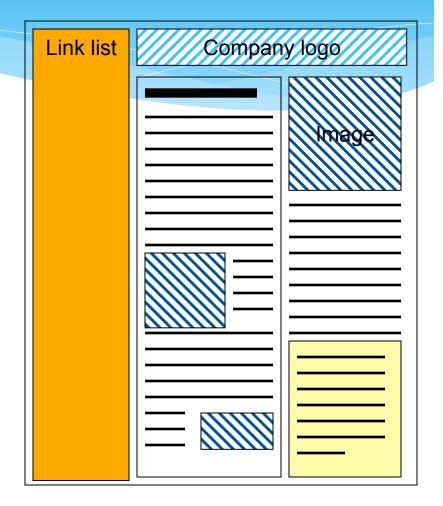




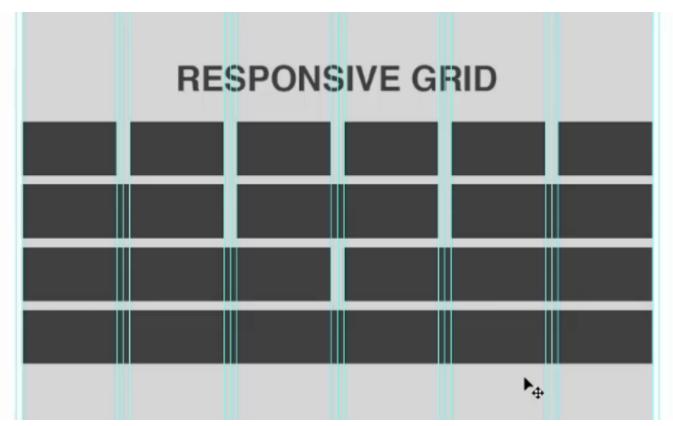
Controlling page layout

Separate pages into different sections

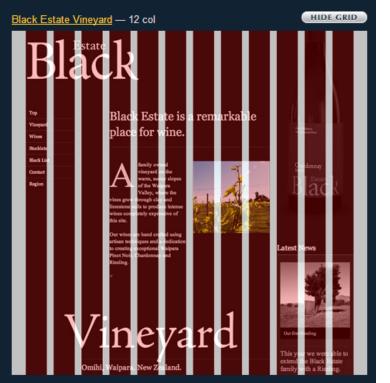
Use Nested hierarchy



6 column design <u>http://elliotjaystocks.com/</u>



12 column design http://960.gs/





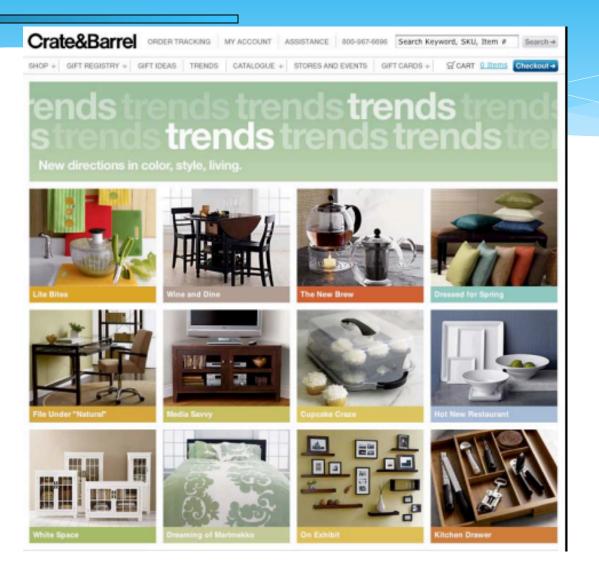


Spectacularly Easy Responsive Design

The Responsive Grid System isn't a framework. It's not a boilerplate either. It's a quick, easy & flexible way to create a responsive web site.



http://www.responsivegridsystem.com/



Web safe font and Web fonts.

SERIF FONTS

Georgia Palatino Linotype Times New Roman

SANS-SERIF FONTS

Arial Helvetica Lucida Grande Verdana

MONOSPACE FONTS

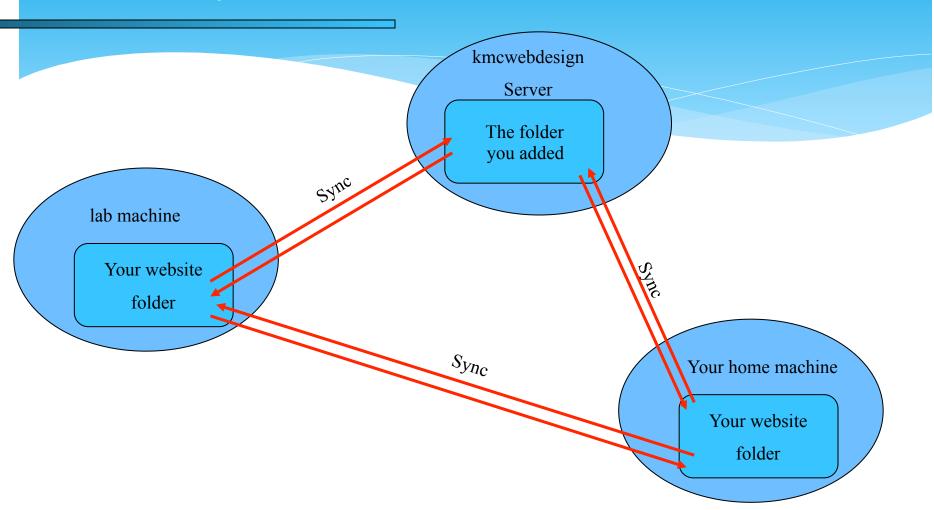
Courier New Lucida Console

http://www.google.com/webfonts

Web safe font and Web fonts.

Web Font Resources Google Fonts: <u>www.google.com/fonts/</u> Typekit: <u>typekit.com/</u> AdobeEdge Webfonts: <u>http://html.adobe.com/edge/webfonts/</u> Font Shop's WebFonts: <u>http://www.fontshop.com/fonts/</u> <u>webfonts/</u> Fonts.com: <u>http://www.fonts.com/web-fonts</u> Font Squirrel: <u>http://www.fontsquirrel.com/</u>

Your directory structure



Page Design-make decision

Shape as a design Element: Square/round/wavy? Choose a set of color palette Keep those decision consistency Visual design should reflect The purpose of the site The identity of the Web site sponsor And contribute to the site's usability

The elements of design

LINE

SHAPE

DIRECTION

SIZE

The elements of design

TEXTURE

Texture is the surface quality of a shape - rough, smooth, soft hard glossy etc. Texture can be physical (tactile) or visual.

 COLOUR Also called Hue

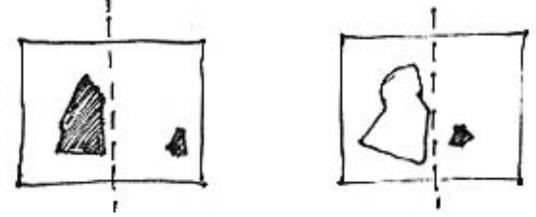
• VALUE

Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Value is also called Tone

Balance in design is similar to balance in physics.

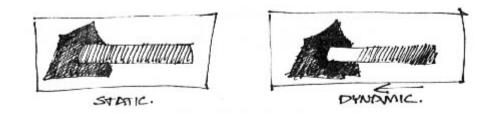
A large shape close to the center can be balanced by a small shape close to the edge. A large light toned shape will be balanced by a small dark toned

shape.



GRADATION

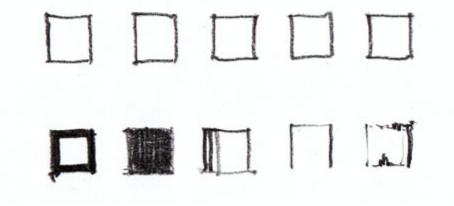
Gradation of size and direction produce linear perspective. Gradation of of color from warm to cool and tone from dark to light produce aerial perspective. Gradation can add interest and movement to a shape. A gradation from dark to light will cause the eye to move along a shape.



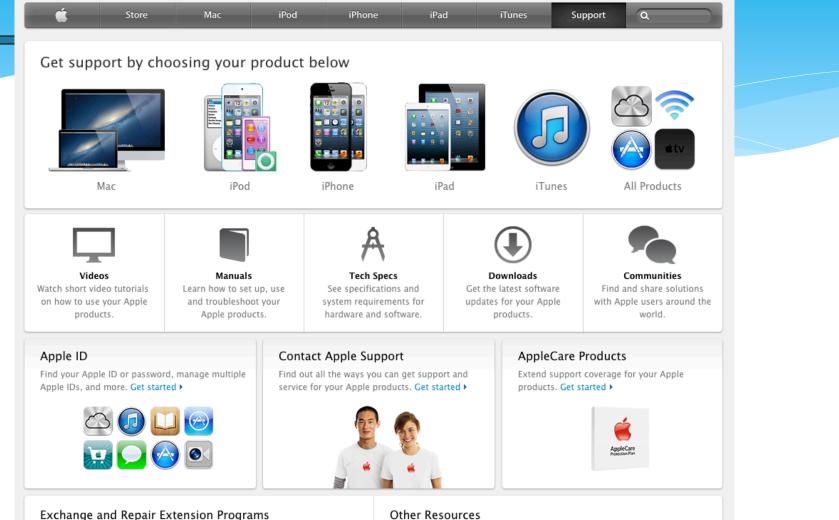
REPETITION

Repetition with variation is interesting, without variation repetition can become monotonous.

If you wish to create interest, any repeating element should include a degree of variation.



Similarity – use at web



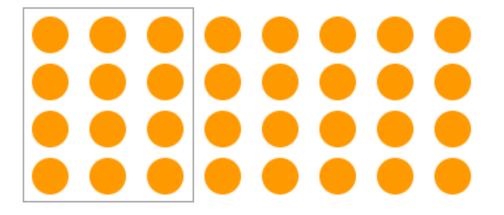
View details on current programs. USB Power Adapter Takeback Program + iPod nano (1st generation) Replacement Program + All Programs >

Check your service & support coverage + Check your repair status > Register and view AppleCare agreements > Support site map +

Similarity - Through repetition of

- Color
- Size
- Orientation
- Texture
- Font
- Shape
- We can design element so they appear more related.

Here, even though the spacing and color is consistent within this collection of elements, those inside of the connecting lines are perceived to be more related than the rest:



... as are the ones connected by lines:

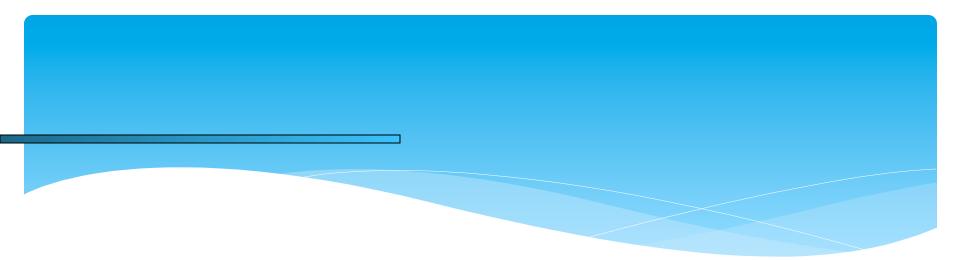


TOP HEADLINES	U.S. NEWS	WORLD NEWS	POLITICS	BUSINESS	ENTERTAINMEN	IT HEALTH	TECH &	
	beta	+ WORLD	D NEWS CH	IANNELS		:		
US	visual newsreader	TOP WORLD NEWS	CONFLICT IN PAG	TERRORISM	AFRICA	AMERICAS		
HIDE CHAN	NELS	ASIA-PACIFIC	EUROPE	MIDEAST & N. AFRICA	SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA			



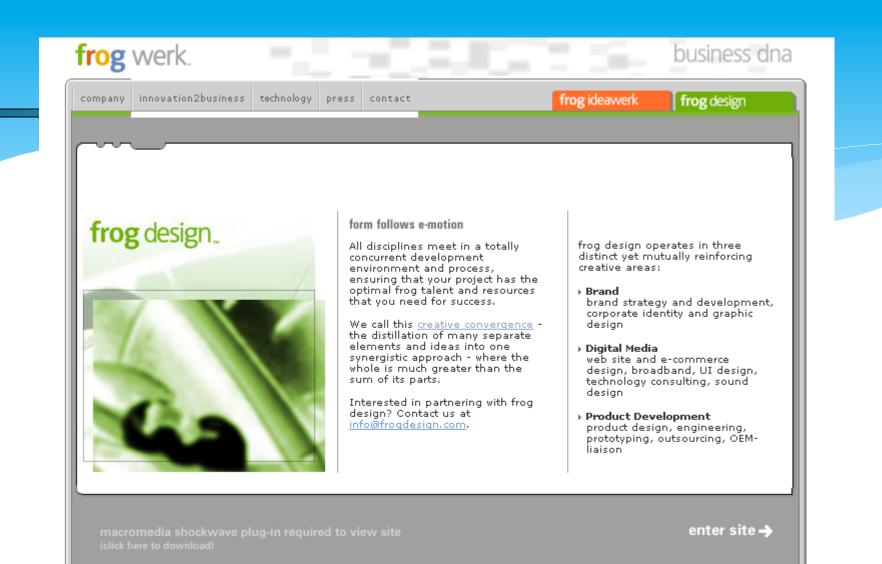
Anatomy of letters

- Users don't read, they scan. <u>http://www.nngroup.com/articles/f-shaped-pattern-reading-web-content/</u>
- Don't make users think obvious and self-explanatory.
- Make use of effective writing
- Strive for simplicity
- Don't be afraid of the white space



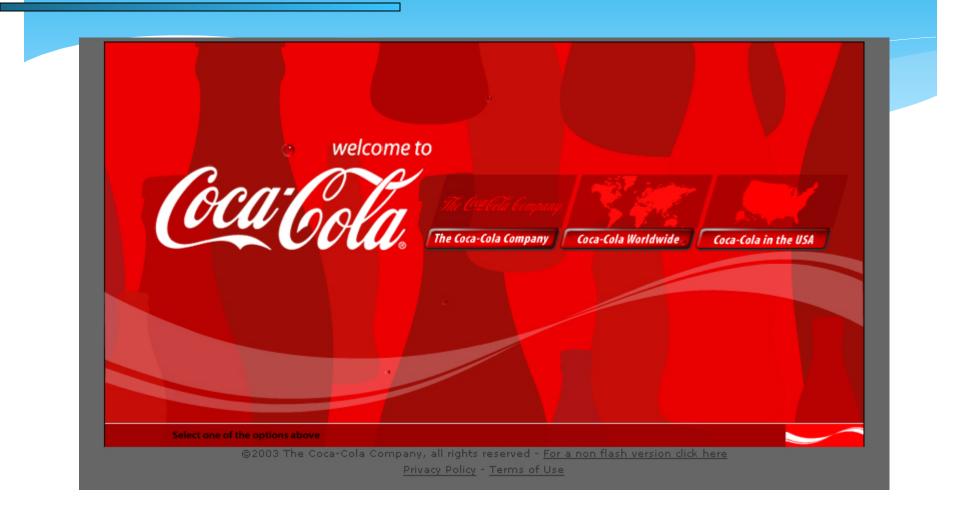
Some layout design examples

ompany	innovation2business	technology	press	contact	frog ideawerk	frog design
frog is innovation2business frog werk werk (wurk) n. [German] 1. art 2. factory 3. an environment for change Who we are frog werk is a software company that refuses to leave well enough alone. We are a highly functional global family of innovators, including designers, digital media mavens, technology experts, brand strategists and off-the-wall optimists. We're dedicated to working hard, having fun, and changing the world for the better.				werk develops applications the business custo marketplace. B commerce solu partners and co clients can beco by conceptualiz products that p How we do it We hire incredi love what they loose. Working supportive, inte our digital desi	esign success, frog innovative web-based at help our blue-chip mers excel in the y sharing our e- tions with their onsumers, frog werk ome market leaders ing and designing eople want and need. bly smart people who do, then turn them together in a eractive environment, gn experts challenge ring more and better	
	THINK fresh! frog did, and came award-winning des Ford's environmen friendly concept ca	igns for itally				



© 2001, frog werk™, inc. All Rights Reserved



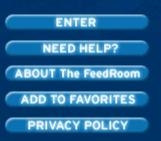


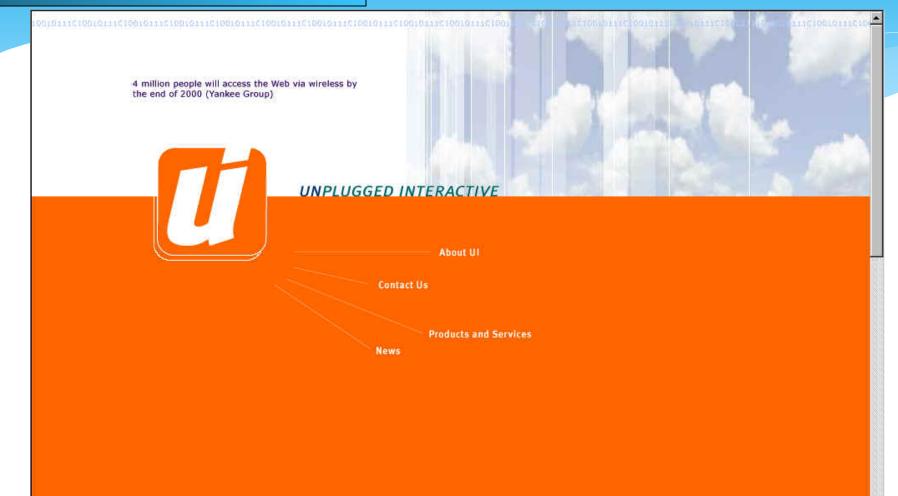


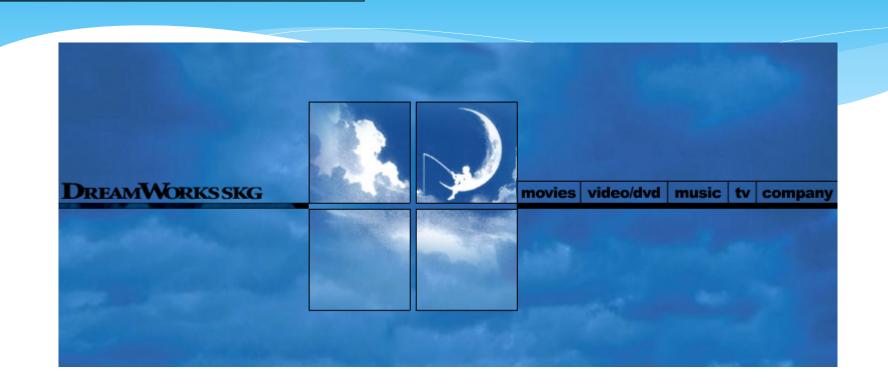


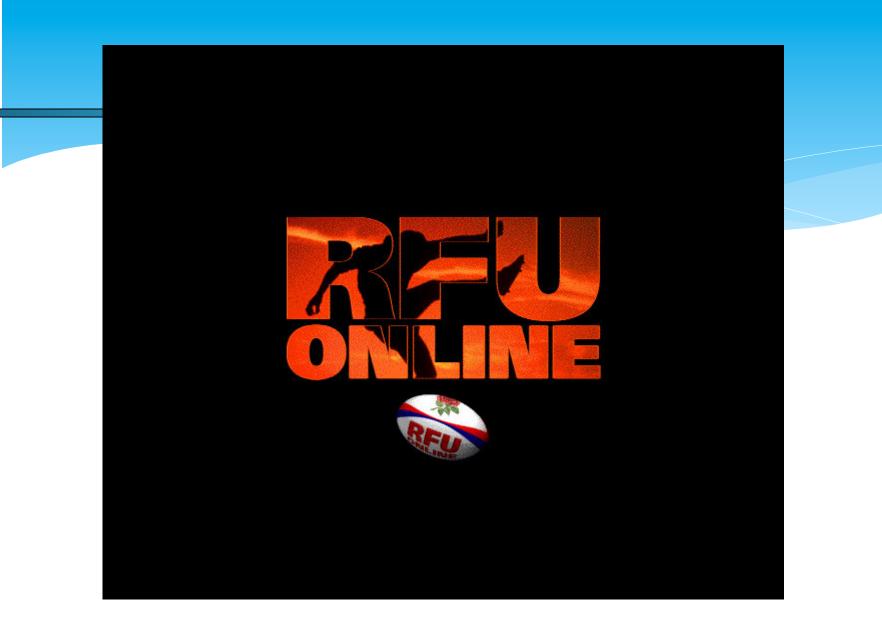


The FeedRoom











Structure of the Game Twickenham Services Coaching Library Laws of the Game Coaching Policy Clubs Email Us

The RFU 1997/98 Season

on Scrumdown

At Twickenham Club In

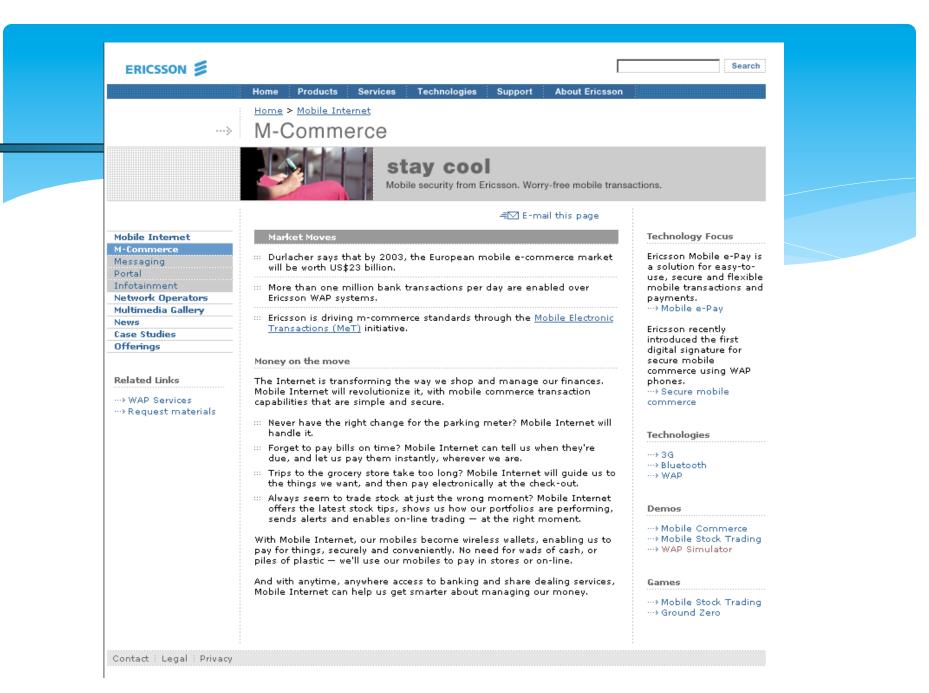
Youth Rugby

Club Information You





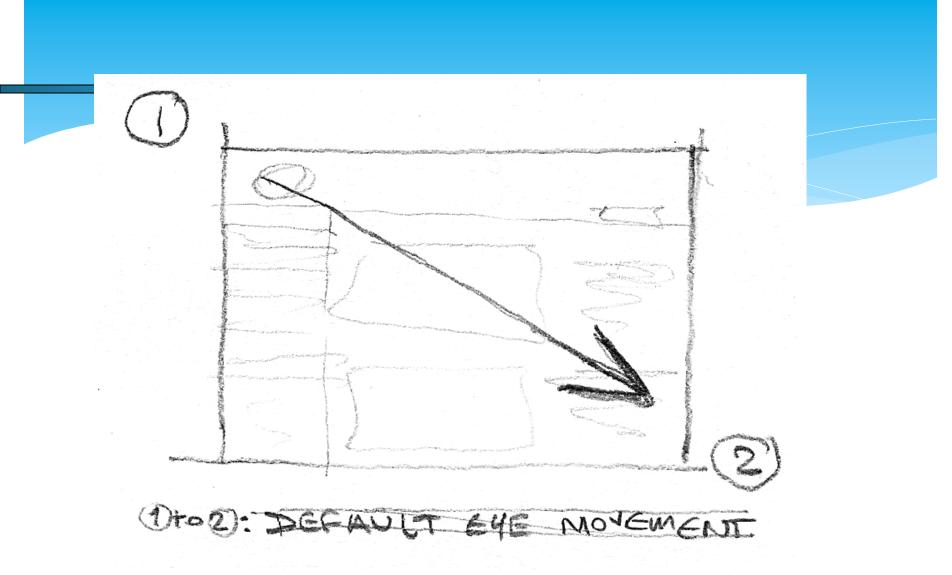
new york . son francisco . wallingtor



Flow:

Carrying the viewer's eye from one place to another.

- Verbal Flow the path taken when reading text on the page
- Visual Flow the path taken when looking at images and graphics on the page



Regional Planning

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Lorem Ipsum Dolor Set

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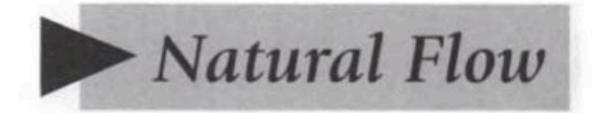
Eye scan heat map



Improve visual flow

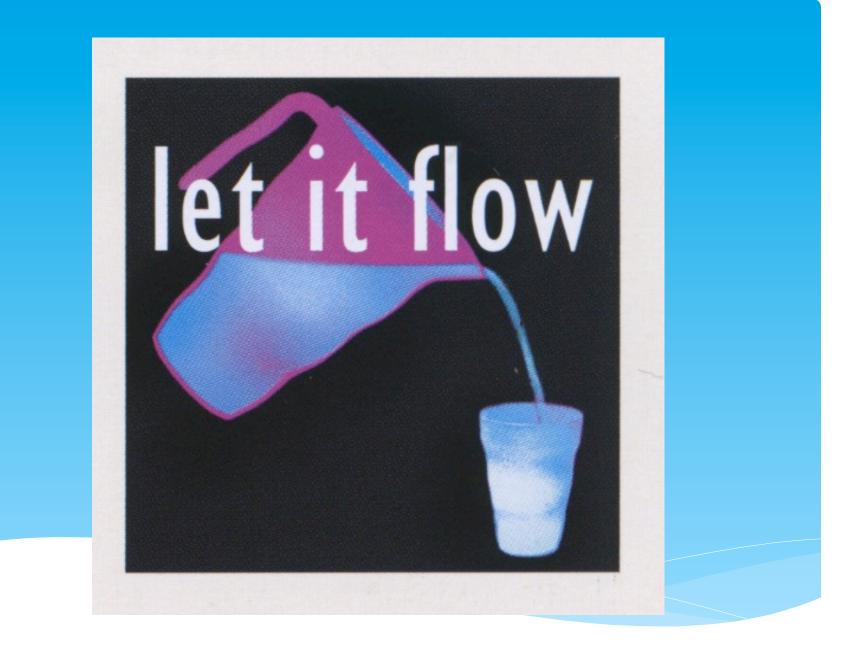
- Use the direction of images to control the speed and direction of flow
- Create barriers when you want to reverse the eyes direction
- Create open paths to allow easy movement through your design
- Use contrasting colors and shapes to pull the eye

Visual flow devices



🔊 go ahead & point

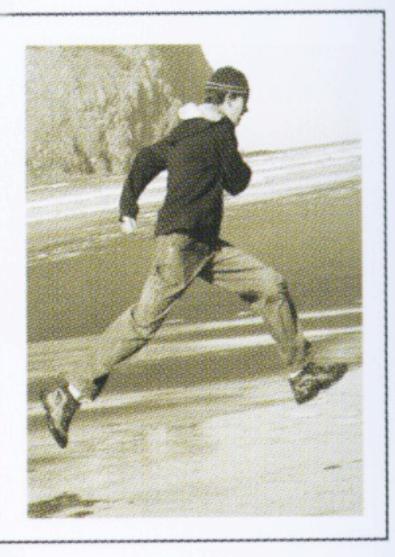
Figure 7-9 The arrow and the hand dingbats are natural visual flow devices that point to important points.

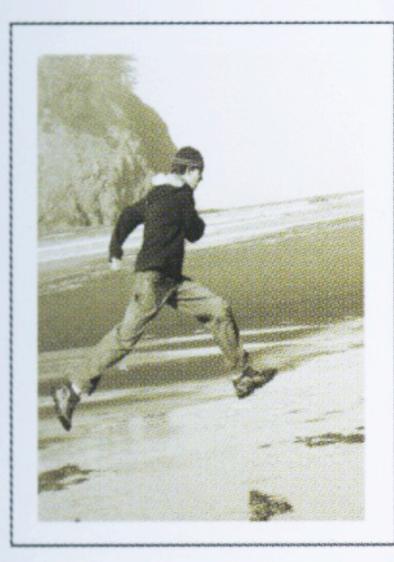




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Seashore





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Seashore

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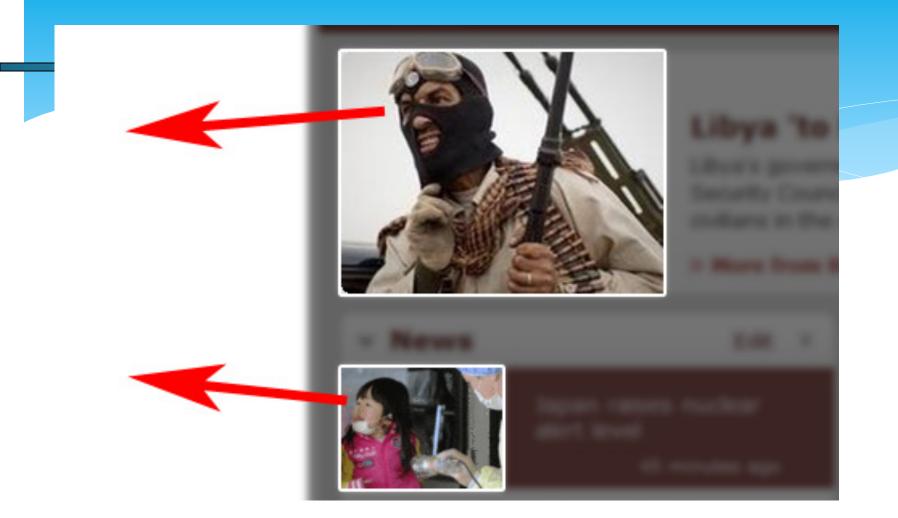
Handcrafted Contemporary Furniture

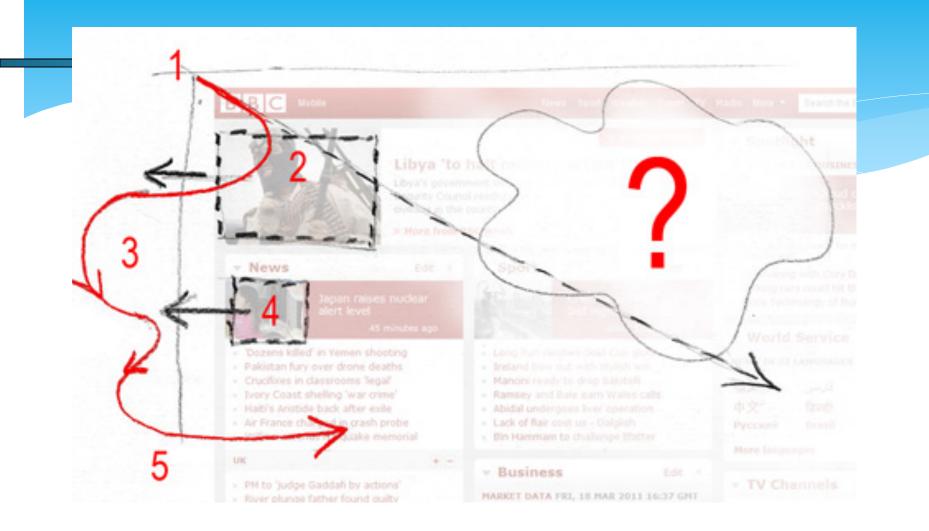
TURNER&HOLMES



TURNER&HOLMES







BBC Mobile Search the BBC Q News Sport Weather Travel TV Radio More -TOP NEWS STORY Spotlight w. X Libya 'to halt military action' TECHNOLOGY OF BUSINESS Libya's government declares an immediate ceasefire after a UN Cloud computing Security Council resolution backs military action to protect checklist civilians in the country. » More from BBC News Is your business ready for the biggest IT revolution yet? News Sport Edit × Edit × Ŧ Filesharing with Cory Doctorow Talking cars could hit the road Japan raises nuclear Chelsea get Man Utd in More Technology of Business alert level last eight about 5 hours ago 45 minutes ago World Service Edit × Long Run clinches Gold Cup glory 'Dozens killed' in Yemen shooting NEWS IN 32 LANGUAGES Pakistan fury over drone deaths Ireland bow out with stylish win Crucifixes in classrooms 'legal' Mancini ready to drop Balotelli العربية فارسى ار دو. Ivory Coast shelling 'war crime' Ramsey and Bale earn Wales calls 中文 Somali Haiti's Aristide back after exile Abidal undergoes liver operation हिन्दी Air France charged in crash probe Lack of flair cost us - Dalglish Русский Brasil Mundo William attends NZ guake memorial Bin Hammam to challenge Blatter More languages UK + - Business Edit × TV Channels

• PM to 'judge Gaddafi by actions'

Successful Website

Effortless

Site types

- Brochure sites
- E-Commerce sites
- Entertainment sites
- News sites
- Blogs
- Educational sites
- etc

Static content geared at selling their services Usually easy to maintain, long potential life.

- http://doublediamondmoving.com/
- http://fullmoonbbq.com/
- http://alexanderhomesteadweddings.com/

E commerce sites

Combined with sale process, usually not cheap to build.

- http://nikeid.nike.com/
- http://www.miniusa.com/
- http://doopsuikerpoppies.be/
- http://us.moo.com/
- http://www.getconcentrating.com/

Entertainment sites

Very creative, most sites are pushing the envelope. Some are fully built in FLASH. Unique experience.

- http://bjork.com/
- http://ryanedgarmusic.com/
- http://www.getconcentrating.com/
- http://www.bloedoranjegallery.nl/

News sites

Must updated very frequently, have a strong CMS (content management system) in place to handle the flow of the content.

- http://www.cnn.com/
- http://www.bbc.com/
- http://www.npr.org/

BLOGs

Tools: wordpress, posterous... Need constant attention. Owner must research new content, write articles, interact with audience and promote the blog.

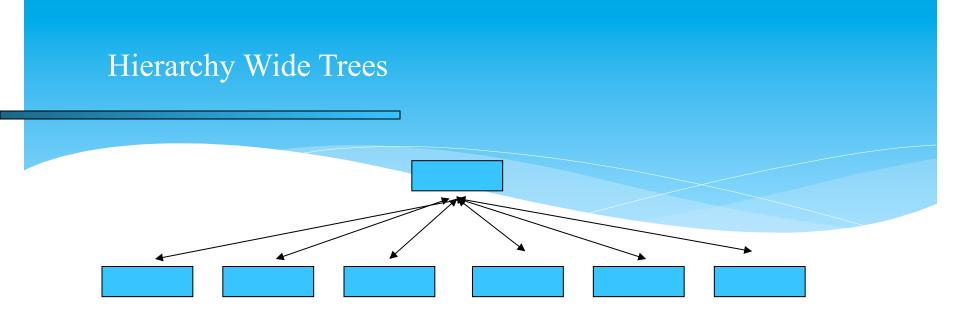
- http://www.webdesignerdepot.com/
- http://ma.tt/
- http://inspiredology.com/
- http://freelanceswitch.com/

Logical Organization Models

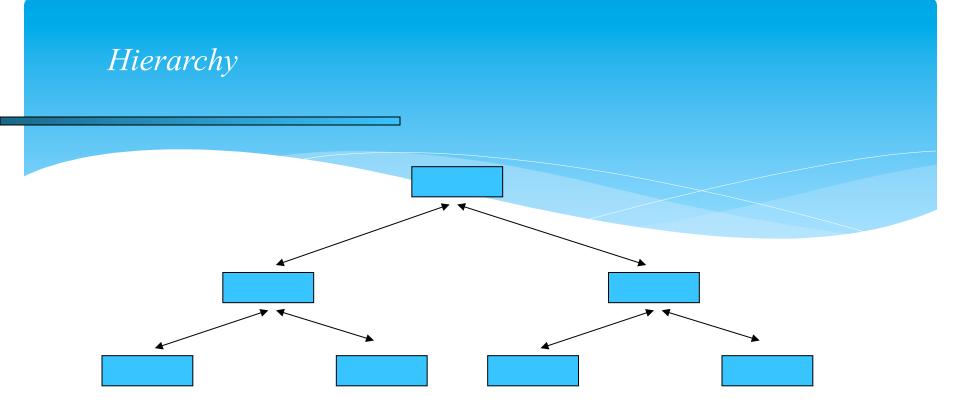
Linear Hierarchy Full Mesh



- Pros
 - Corresponds to traditional print media
 - Step-by-step
 - Good for presentations, tutorials, or online sales pitch
- Cons
 - User may find restrictive
- Suggestions
 - Let users know how far they are in a linear structure
 - E.g. [page 4 of 10]
 - Side Trips
 - Can be used in conjunction with other organizational models



- Most Common
- Can be modified to hide or expose as much information as necessary
- As the user clicks deeper into the site, the choices get more specific



Full Mesh

- Every page links to every page
 - # of links = # of page x (# of pages 1)
 - E.g.
 - 5 page site has 20 links
 - 10 page site has 90 links
- Usually a complex navigation bar is needed

Types of Pages

- Main page This tells your visitor what you offer and details what they can find on your site
- Product/Services This lists each distinct product or service on its own page. These pages get most of your web site traffic
- About us On a smaller site, this can replace a number of other pages such as quality and history
- Location This displays your address, map, and driving directions (google map)



- Contacts This displays your fax, e-mail, and phone numbers. You can also include a mini-directory for all departments or contact points
- Mission or Purpose This outlines your organization's values. Again this page builds your credible and stable reputation
- Testimonials Although dedicated testimonial pages are often ignored, strategic placement throughout the site will reinforce your credibility and trustworthiness
- Prices/Rates This is another strong selling page and another opportunity to showcase your products or services

Types of Pages

- Recently completed projects This enables you to dynamically communicate with your viewers. Give details, pictures, and background information
- FAQs A good Frequently Asked Questions page can be a valuable way to answer questions that might otherwise be an obstacle to a sale. It can also include information, phrased in the form of a question, that didn't fit in other categories
- News and press releases This is another opportunity to dynamically communicate with your visitors. This may contain links to individual news or press release pages

Common Design Mistakes

- Poor load time
- Poor overall appearance
- Spelling/grammar mistakes
- No contact information
- Poor content
- Poor navigation
- Broken links and graphics

New creative sites

- AIGA Portland: <u>http://aigaportland.org/</u>
- Lowdi: <u>http://lowdi.com/</u>
- The Mealings: <u>http://www.themealings.com.au/</u>
- Queen of Spades: <u>http://www.thequeenofspades.com/</u>
- Dangers of Fracking: <u>http://dangersoffracking.com/</u>
- Kinvara 3: <u>http://community.saucony.com/kinvara3/</u>
- Andy Patrick: <u>http://andypatrickdesign.com/</u>
- Ivan McClellan <u>http://ivanmcclellan.com/</u>
- Rule of three: <u>http://rule-of-three.co.uk/</u>

Homework

Brainstorm ideas for your website! Organize the content into clear and intuitive categories. What's the navigational structure – roadmap? Please submit it in word, txt or pdf format. Naming convention: firstname_lastname_siteProp.doc/pdf/ txt...

Cover the following in your proposal. Be precise, and don't make me think!

Dream Domain name: Note: give 3 options.

Website proposal:

Description of the site.

(Keep those questions in mind:)

Why would people want to come to your website?

What info can they get from your website?

How you are going to make it appealing and audience will stay surfing your site or recommend to others? Why would other websites link to your website?

Site types: (Brochure sites, E-Commerce sites, Entertainment sites, News sites, Blogs, Community sites, Educational sites)

Website proposal:

Target audience: (age range, gender, countries, ethnics)

Main Navigation tabs.

http://www.copyblogger.com/create-content-ideas/

Paper Mockup & Digital Mockup

